# RIO NEWS.

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Voi. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1882

NUMBER 17

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION. -7. Rua Nova das Larangeiras THOMAS A. OSBORN. Ministe?

THUMES AND MIDISECTION OF THE STATE OF THE S

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 70 Rua d Visconde de Juhanna. THOMAS ADAMSON, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL -- Nº 30 Rua S. José, GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

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RAILWAYS.

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#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRINONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,
the French packet of the 15th, and Royal
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITIORIAN RODINS.—79, Run Sette de Settembro.

CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS.—No. 172.

R10 DE JANBIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1882.

Ix another column will be found a further discussion of the Rio Grande bar, especially with reference to certain plans presented lor the employment of interior works and of the creation of a new port with a ship canal leading to the Lagôa dos Patos. This discussion, which is from the studies of an experienced engineer, will have special interest at this moment because of the serious state of the bar, and of the daily increasing difficulties which it presents. The question is now one of urgent importance, so much so that every moment's loss means vital injury to one of the best provinces of the empire. Owing to the peculiar situation of the province of Rio Grande and the character of its sea coast, its whole commerce and development is dependent upon this one outletthe Rio Grande bar. That obstruction removed or decreased, a large part of the province, including three important ports, is thrown open to ocean communication with the rest of the empire and the outside world. Leave this outlet as it now is, and with its daily increasing obstructions, and the province is at once almost isolated, and the commerce of three important cities is destroyed. Even were it practicable, a railway across the country from the coast of Santa Catharina will afford little relief, for it will leave the ports of Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre practically abandoned. 'I'he dried beef industries will at once die out, because that product will hardly bear two trans-shipments by way of lake and railway, beforereaching the sea. 'The closing of the bar therefore means the destruction of one of the chief industries of the province,-Porto Alegre heing unfavorably situated for the business-the destruction of the ocean commerce of three ports, and the practical commercial abandonment of three cities except as local centers. More than that, it means the absolute ruin of the Rio Grande and Bage railway with its projected extension to a junction with the line from Porto Alegre to Uruguayana, because Rio Grande will be no longer of use as a terminal port and base of supplies. All reason for the existence of this road will cease to exist with the closing of the bar. And furthermore, owing to the character of the country about and above Porto Alegre, the railway running from that city inland will also lose much of its importance through its being out of a direct Jine between the Santa Catharina sea port and the interior. If the government has no other interest in a Rio Grande railway than its strategical importance, it will eventually be found that a line running to some interior point, as Cacequy, will be more immediately advantageous than the difficult and expensive detour around the head of the Lagoa dos Patos from Porto Alegre. From every

point of view there is no escaping the fact that the prosperity of Rio Grande as a Brazilian province depends directly upon an easy and safe communication with the sea through the outlet of the Lagôa dos Patos. It seems suicidal therefore to delay practical measures for the improvement of this now almost impassible bar.

Among the events of the present month is the formal withdrawal of the Anglo-Brazilian Times from further discussion of the Botanical Garden tramway question on the grounds that its mission has been fulfilled and its work accomplished. It flatters itself that it has rendered a public service, and intimates that it has achieved a signal victory. Inst what that service has been, or where the victory lies, few will be able to understand, and few will probably care to investigate. As far as the general public is concerned, it is perfectly well known that the Botanical Garden company has done nothing whatever which is not warranted by its statutes and by the circumstances in which it was placed. This fact has been clearly established by the attorney of the company, Counselor Saldanha Marinho, in a series of articles now being published. In his complaint that the president of the company, R. C. Shannon, Esq., has persecuted his printer for the discussion of this question of increase of capital, to the extent of compelling a change of publication office, the editor of the Times well knows that his statement is false and deceptive, Mr. Shannon brought an action against the "author" of certain personal slanders against himself which appeared in the editorial columns of that sheet. 'The laws of Brazil, as the editor of the Times well knows, do not permit any one but a Brazilian citizen to answer for a published libel, and as he failed to furnish a responsible party to answer the charge there remained no one to be held accountable but the printer. It is unjust to the printer of course, but when a gentleman's private character is wantonly and malicionsly assailed some one must be held accountable. If the editor of the Times chooses to shield bimsell behind a defect in the law, then the only responsible party to the transaction, the innocent printer, must be held to answer. connection, however, the editor of the Times failed to state that his printer demanded from him a responsible name for that sheet, which was promptly refused. He then declined, very properly, to continue the publication of a sheet which was capable of publishing infamous libels in its columns and then of leaving the printer to answer for them. 'The Messrs Lombaerts & Co. is too respectable a house to continue a transaction of this character. If there was any public service rendered in this attack upon the Botanical Garden company and its president, it is that of calling public attention to the gross defect in this law of published libel, which permits a foreigner to escape the consequences of personal slander.

THE last report of the minister of agriculture in that part relating to the Ypanema iron foundry is full of suggestive reading. For a long time it has been urged upon the government, even by the director of the works bimself, that some step should be taken to dispose of the property to a private organization, by which it can be more effectively and economically managed. It has been shown again and again that its cost and expense is very largely in excess of its revenue, and that there is little probability of a change for the better for many years, even if at all. 'The character of the plant, the location of the works, the conditions under which the works must be carried on. and the unbusiness-like methods employed

character, are all opposed to the economical administration of the enterprise, and there can be no other logical result therefore than deficit. It is possible that the works could be carried on by private enterprise so as to leave a profit, but that result can only be obtained through the most rigorous econ omy and superior business management. And even then much of the oddly-assorted plant would have to be discarded, and the efforts of the enterprise centered upon a few manufactures which experience may have proved to be practicable and profitable. Thus far however the government has preferred to keep control of the works, and to manage it at a serious loss. How great this loss has been will be seen from the report of the director for the fifteen months ending with the 31st of March. From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1881, the receipts and expenses of the works were as follows:

Receipts:	Casa sales
	Material furnished to the
	marine arvenal 20,159 330
	Material furnished to the
	U. Pedro II R.R., 6,38a 000
	41,3841670
Expenses:	
Deficit for	9 mon)hs 84,588 079
	the 1st of October, 1881, to the
31st Ma	rch, 1882, the loss was even greater,
the rece	ipts and expenses being as follows:
Receipts:	Cush sales
	marine arsenal 3,257 400 Marerial famished to the
	D. Pedro H R.R : 595 900
Expenses.	13,372\$180 93,700\$381
Deficit for	6 months 80,378\$207
110	al receipts for 15 months 54,756\$850
Tot	d expenses do da 219,073-131

With such a result as this it is incomprebensible how the government can pursue policy so mistaken as to manage an enterprise purely industrial in its character. An average loss of nearly eleven contos a month is something more than a trifle, especially when hundreds and thousands of creditors are compelled to wait months and years for the small amounts due them. It should be remembered that while the government was paying out this deficit of nearly 132,000\$ a year, a private individual was paying for the maintenance of a public garden in this city out of his own packet, simply because he could not get the meaning to pay for the labor and expenditure author. ized by a public department. On no ground whatever can such a policy as this be defended. Unlike an individual a government may not throw away money at pleasure even when it can afford the amusement, because the money is not a private possession. As long as there are so many just claims upon the public treasury, it is certainly unjust as well as impolitic to continue this useless expenditure. The Ypanema iron works can not possibly yield a revenue under existing conditions, and it is folly therefore to throw away any more money on the enterprise. If the works can not be rented or sold, the next wise thing to do will be to close the doors.

#### THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The following is a copy of a note from Edwin Corbett, Esq., 11, B. M's Minister at this court, to the committee of British residents in this city, conveying the thanks of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, for the address tendered to her on the event of her recent happy escape from assassination.

even if at all. The character of the plant, the location of the works, the conditions under which the works must be carried on, and the unbusiness-like methods employed in every government undertaking of this the Queen to request me to convey to the

British residents at Rio de Janeiro, through the memhers of the Committee, the very sincere thanks of Her Majesty for the loyal solicitude which they have evinced for her welfare on the occasion of the recent attempt upon her life.

1 am, Sir. Your most obedient, humble servant, (signed) Edwin Corbett,

THE RIO GRANDE BAR.

Improvements of the Port of Rio Grande do Sul, as proposed by Surs, Joaquim de Carvalho Bastos and Guilherme Ahrons,

In the project put forward by the above gentlemen, two plans are presented. The first is denominated a system of canalization for rectifying the course and regulating the outflows of the upland waters. In its essential features, it consists of a series of groynes, or artificial embankments, constructed at various points of the channel commencing opposite the town of Rio Grande and extending to the extreme point of land at the southern entrance of the harbor. The plan is based upon the opinion that the accumulations at the bar are mainly due to the deposit of sand and alluvial matter brought down by the flood waters from the interior, and that such deposit would be prevented if the velocity of the outgoing current was increased by narrowing the channel through which the fresh water flows into the Atlantic Ocean,

Such a course would undoubtedly effect the object if the accumulations at the bar were due to the cause assigned, but there is no proof whatever that the bar is formed by the deposit of alluvial matter. On the contrary, the material of the bar is almost entirely composed of sea-sand. It is now the almost universal opinion of harbor engineers that sea bars are not due to the deposit brought down by rivers, but are almost invariably the result of the action of waves on the sandy bottom of the river delta. Sir John Cootle, one of the engineers of the the English government harbor commission, in an opinion given May 20th, 1879, says: "I do not know of a single instance of a bar formed by river deposit alone, although I know many formed wholly and solely by the action of the sea. any one bar was more likely than another to be formed by river deposits it would be the bar of the Tyne, for the ratios of flood discharge in that river to the summer discharge was larger than that of any other river in Great Britain, about 120 to 1, yet it was well known that the material of the Tyne bar was sea-sand alone, and his firm opinion was that the material brought down by rivers was deposited towards the head of the sea water and little or no material from up country was to be found upon the sites of sea bars. As a proof of his opinion he might mention the Swan river on the coast Western Australia facing the southern occan. With very little tide, there was a bar of the worst possible description, while the Garra at Melbourne which discharged into a slieltered embayment at the head of Port Philips, though it had a rise of tide precisely the same as the Swan river (2 feet), had no bar simply because it was in a sheltered position and there was no heavy wave action to throw up the material to form a

If the proposal for contracting the channel at Rio Grande were an uriginal experiment for effecting the removal of a sea bar it might be difficult to convince those interested in the matter that the works proposed would not be successful. But unfortunately the experiment has already been tried in several places and proved disastrous failures. The river Tees in the north of England is a notable example. So long ago as 1830, works involving the construction of artificial

embankments and jettics were commenced and upwards of £200,000 sterling were spent without producing any satisfactory results, But in 1864 two moles or breakwaters were constructed and now there are 27ft of water on the bar where before the breakwaters were built only 11ft could be obtained.

The rivers Danube and the Mississippi are both cases in which interior canalization were found to be inefficient until ocean breakwaters or sea jetties were executed. In reference to the Mississippi, Captain Eads, in a report sent to the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, under date of July 28th 1879, says: Between December, 1878, and June, 1879, the channel on the bar had been deepened to 28 feet. When the construction of the jetties was commenced the entrance to the Mississippi was by the South West Pass, where a depth of 17 to 18 feet on the bar was only maintained by constant dredging, and now at high tides there is a depth of 33 feet over the bar between the South Pass jetties, against 7 feet before the works were begnn. When the South Pass was adopted, the other entrances were closed."

Many other examples might be brought forward to show where simple embankment has entirely failed to effect the removal or prevent the formation of bars and in only those cases where breakwaters or jetties have been ultimately resorted to have the embanking works been of any utility. Now as there are no special conditions in the case of the bar of Rio Grande which removes it out of the influence of what happens in the usual course of harbor engineering, it may be safely predicted that the plan suggested by Snrs. Bastos and Ahrons would be unsuccessful unless provision were made for the construction of breakwaters so as to impede the action of the ocean waves; but with the construction of such breakwaters it is quite certain that a very considerable portion of the proposed interior embanking would be rendered entirely unneccessary.

The second plan presented by Snrs. Bastos and Ahrons consists in the construction of an artificial port, and the cutting of a short canal from the proposed port to some suitable point where it could join the present north or ship channel. At first sight the plan suggested seems to present a feasible means of effecting a great improvement in the harbor and an easy method of escaping from the difficulties of the "bar," but a careful examination of the plan by persons who have had any experience in such works must soon convince them that to the execution of such a scheme there are objections of the gravest character. It is admitted by the projectors that they base their proposals more or less upon the success of the recent works executed in the construction of the new canal connecting the city of Amsterdam directly with the North Sea, but the conditions under which the latter works have been constructed are essentially different from those under which the proposed works at Rio Grande could be carried out. The only works for a slop canal which bear any resemblance to those for Rio Grande are those of the Sucz canal at its Port Said In fact, the proposed canal entrance. would be simply a cut or new channel for the water. As the nature of the soil through which the canal would have to be made, precludes the possibility of its being in any sense a canal where the water could be empounded or held back to suit any of the especial purposes of canal navigation, it would simply be opening another mouth to the present navigable channel.

Now it is an axiom in all harbor engineering that any attempt to give new direction of considering the scheme of Snrs. Bastos to existing water courses is always attended with considerable risk and very frequently with disastrous results, and such attempts tranee ean be made available for traffic.

should only be sanctioned when all other efforts have been made and failed. But the important question now arises as to the works necessary for the formation of this proposed artificial port. Snis. Bastos and Ahrons admit that the deep water they have selected as the site of their harbor entrance is due to the existence of the sand banks to the north of it which at present act as natural breakwaters, preventing the sand from being driven southward by the sea current, and to secure their new entrance from obstruction they propose to erect two moles or breakwaters, one on each side of the entrance to their proposed canal. It must therefore be self evident that if these protections are necessary for a new channel or entrance, they must be equally necessary for the old or existing channel, and would be equally effective in protecting it from the action of the ocean waves and opposing currents, 'There are therefore no advantages which can be claimed for the new channel which would not exist in the old, supposing the old one to be protected by similar works. And from the soundings marked on the chart which accompanies the canal project it is shown that deep water extends further out to seaward at the entrance to the old channel than is the case at the site selected for the new one.

Another and equally important question arises in discussing the canal scheme as to how long will the new channel remain unobstructed if the old entrance is abandoned. In such a case the probability is unless constant dredging is employed, that in the course of a few years the present sand banks to the north of the Sacco do Alfama would gradually move southward, and supposing the artificial port to be constructed as shown on the plan, what could prevent its e-trance from being partially closed, for it has long been evident that the tendency of the entire accumulations of sand is to drift to the southward? But it may be answered that there is no intention to abandon the present entrance. Then the proposed works would involve the keeping open of two channels, instead of one.

Another serious objection to a canal entrance to a port is that it involves the absolute necessity for all vessels to be towed in and out of such a port, and the towage in the case of a canal at Rio Grande would necessitate a heavy expenditure in keeping op the banks of an artificial canal, even admitting that the canal could be cut-which is extremely doubtful from the nature of the soil through which it would have to pass. But the necessity for towage in such canals is an objection so fatal as hitherto to have prevented their adoption as substitutes for free entrances into commercial ports. Admitting, however, the feasibility of the projected works, and that they would more or less remove the present difficulties at the entrance to the port of Rio Grande, their cost must be a great obstacle to their adoption. Yo construct the enclosing breakwaters in the manner shown on the plans would be largely in excess of the entire capital proposed by the projectors. Breakwaters already constructed in localities where all the materials could be obtained within a few miles of the works, have cost more than the estimate of the entire works at Rio Grande, including the canal and approaches. Therefore on the score of cost the proposed artificial port and canal have no advantages over even the enormous estimate of Sir John Hawkshaw, which was for far more perfect works, securing, if carried out, a free entrance to the harbor at all times.

Another matter which deserves attention

Now allowing the seasons to be exceptionally favorable and all the necessary materials forthcoming as required, the shortest time in which such works could be completed would be five years. This added to the time necessary for detailed surveys and preliminary works would make it six if not seven years before any practical benefit would be derived from the scheme, if carried out; and judging from the serious losses that have been incurred by the obstructions for the last twelve months it is quite possible that long before the proposed works could be made available the trade of the port would be lost beyond recovery. On the other hand if the capital and labor proposed to be spent on the canal scheme were applied to the existing entrance every year during the progress of the works, substantial benefit would accrue to the port as each hundred yards of extension of breakwater would be rendering more efficient the outflowing currents to earry away the accumulation of sand from the bar.

#### KIFER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, May 28.

-Emigration from Europe to the Plate will pro-bably receive this year a fresh impulse, as the gov-ernment asks of Congress £60,000, to help in defraying the expenses attending new colonies and in assisting emigrants' passages to the Plate.

—The English minister, Mr. Petre, with his second secretary, Mr. Vansittari, is now on his way up the river to Paraguay, to which country he accredited as minister plenipotentiary, and al-nough English interests in that country have though dwindled almost to nothing, still we attach some importance to his mission.

-In the camps of Buenos Aires the estanciscos and sheepfarmers still complain of the drought. The season so far as proved very dry and we want more rain. The price of cattle has fallen from \$270 m/c to \$180 m/c 'al corte," and many of the estancieres to \$180 m/c "al corte," and many of the estancieres are trying to sell their cattle as best they can, owing to the lear of a dry, frosty winter.

-We have just closed the national feasts of the country which, owing to the great prosperity of the people, were more brilliant and successful than on any previous occasion. The attempt to illuminate one of our public squares with electric light proved a rather unlooked-for failure, and it is improbable that now the municipality will make any contracts or give any privileges to electricians for the lighting of the squares and streets.

—The national government has ordered the harbor of San Blas to be surveyed and hnoyed; the gmboat Constitucien has been sent down on this mission. She entered the hay of San Blas without the slightest trouble, and anchored without 20 feet of the shore in 72 feet of water. Presiden Roca, in his message to Congress, calls attention to this safe and commodious harbor which, he thinks, in process of time will become the great thinks, in process of time will become the gre port of Patagones, Viedma and the Rio Negro.

-The works of the extension of the Southern railway to Bahia Blanca have been just commenced, and already there is talk of moving the town of and arready there is that a manufactury there is that the hold of the eliff at the mouth of the bay, called Monte Hermoso, which will prove a great convenience to foreign shipping, and enable the largest venence to toreign supplying, and enable the largest European steamers to enter and discharge cargo, without any of the risks which attend the present anchoring in that port.

—The Argentine Congress has yet done but very

—The Argentine congress has yet done but very business, heing engaged up to the present with preliminary details; it is probable, however, that next week business of much importance will be brought forward, as the minister of finance has be brought forward, as the minister of thrance has sent a proposal to the governor of Buenos Aires for the federalization of the Provincial Bank, a scheme which has met such opposition that it is believed it will be rejected by the provincial change. bers, if not by the governor of Baenos Aires. But this scheme of the national minister of finance has awakened our public men to the great necessity of passing a free banking law, such as at present exists in the United States, and we believe that before the wage is not cook a law with the states of r is out such a law will be passed, which neable all the private banks to issue their own notes, convertible at sight; the issue to be guaranteed by a deposit of national bonds in treasury, and one-third of the amount of the issue to be kept in a gold reserve by each of the banks.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, June 1.

There are some signs of further wire-cutting

-A buoy has been placed in the port of Monthe place where the Austrian harque Milka has sank.

-The two torpedo launches, Centella and Alerta have sailed on March 10th from London for Buenos Aires.

-Brazil knows better than to provoke a v with the Argentine Republic, and we are not so foolish as to despise her friendship.

-A 40-horse power electric light apparatus has been telegraphed for to England, for the lighting of our principal streets.

-The Oriental government owe the Montevideo Gas Co. about \$300,000 for gas, with no sign of hard cash. This is a cheerful outlook for the

shareholders of that company.

—The captain of the Cosmos has been fined in \$f. so, for having changed the anchorage place of a tain states that he has done so in hnoy. The captain states that he has done so in consequence of there being a rock at 15 metres distance from the old place where the buoy was The captain of the port has sent out an inspector to report.

-The Standard says the contrast between Plaza 25 de Maya with eight electric lights and Plaza Victoria with gas was very great. This is true, but the question is, how many gas lights were in Plaza Victoria against eight electric lights run with a small dynamo machine? This is the question which shareholders and the public care to know.

-From Messrs, Woodgate Bros, monthly circular we take the following data: -Export since 22602 salted ox and cow hides, 98142 salted horse hides, 62077 dry ox and cow hides, 782 dry horse hides, 2291 pp tallow, 2081 boxes do, 167 b hair, 17734 b wool, 2523 b skins, 12410 qq bee 70231 hags maize; 22973 bags linseed, 160 b tobacco.

—From the country, we regret to hear that the prospects of a drought are very distressing. It is feared in some districts that the great majority of the lambs will be lost owing to this distressing cause, and even if we should now have rain, the season is so far advanced that it is almost certain to he accompanied by severe and destructive frosts.

-The executive power of the province has submitted the hudget for 1883 to the legislature. Em-bracing, as it does, those of all the undertakings and municipalities under the jurisdiction of the state, it torms a volume of 476 pages. The disbursements are estimated at \$177,828,377 mic and the revenue at \$179,785,865 me leaving a surplus of \$1,957,488. The disbursements of the general administration are estimated at \$89,075,928.50 mpc and the revenue at \$90,000,000 leaving a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000. The executive power is of the opinion that no further taxes will be found necessary.

-The opening of the Western railway extension —The opening of the Western ratiwaly excession to Arrecific stock place with due ceremonies on the 25th, in the presence of a vast assembly, numbering runny hundreds more than those officially invited. The act of imagpration took place under the auspices of the governor of the province, and we have no doubt but it will prove one of the most fraitful and heneficent acts of his excellency's administration, whatever the others may be. A sumptuons languet for 300 persons was given Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and, at the end, medals, commemorative of the event, were distributed. On one side of these was read, "Inauguration of the railway to Arrecifes," and, on the other, "Under the administration of Dr. Don Dardo Rocha, May 25th, 1882."

-Agitators and croakers in general have been endeavoring for the past two or three days to stir up a warlike feeling against Brazil, through the promulgation of false and unauthorized rumors respecting the jealonsy of our imperial neighbors on the subject of Misiones. Though, perhaps, rather early in the day to express a definite opinion on the subject, we have no hesitation in saying that such ramors can have no place, save in the imagination of agitators or in the cooler and more studied attempts of speculators to influence the markets in their own personal favor. their origin be, however, we are certain that our relations on this continent could not be happier nor more reassuring than they are.

#### QUARANTINE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The governor of Louisiana has issued an order hat all vessels coming into his jurisdiction from Rio, Vera Cruz, Caba, Jamaica or Guadaloupe shall be subject to a detention of at least three days at the quarentine stations on and after May I, and may be detained longer by the board of health. This order is justified, not so much because yellow fever has broken out at the places. named, as by the fact that yellow fever is epi-demic and perennial at Havana, Mantazas. Vera Cruz and Rio de Janeiro, and that the conditions for an outbreak in Louisiana are unusually favorable, the winter having been warm and the river region being saturated with half-stagnant water,

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The provincial assembly of Piauhy was opened on the 1st ult.
- -There were 154 beri-beri patients at Fernando de Noronha on the 9th ult.
- -The sessions of the Bahia provincial assembly have been extended to the 18th inst.
- -The expenses of the city of Campinas during the year 1881 amounted to 116,300\$.
- The Diario de Santos gives the May receipts of coffee at Santos as 167,866 bags, and the shipments as 105,737 hags.
- -The São Paulo gas company declared a dividend for the last half year at the rate of 10 per cent, per
- -A man named Antonio Cardozo was murderer in a little place called Vira-copos, near Campinas, São Paulo, on the 4th inst. The murderer is not
- -A woman was assassinated near Tauhaté, São Paulo, a few days since, by a man named Francisco Galrão de Toledo. The motive of the crime is not
- -The provincial government of São Paulo has made a contract for the construction of a bridge over the Rio Parilo at Maleitos for the sum of 15,000\$.
- -Tue three leading candidates in the Pernam buco senatorial election just held are Surs. Epam nondas de Mello, Manuel Portella and Soares Brandão.
- -- The Brazilian composer, Carlos Gomes, arrived He has since gonin Pernambuco on the 5th inst. to Para to superintend the rendering of some of his compositions
- A police subdelegado in the 4th district of the Aragnary, province of Para, has annunced the discovery of a guld mine there. The authorities are taking providencies.
- -Through the employment of the seemal quota of the emancipation fund, the practice of Ceara has liberated 455 slares at a cust of 105, 116\$177. Three municipalities have not yet reported,
- -The government has renewed the c Aufrisin Fialho and Theodoro Christian sen for the construction of six central usines in the province of Bahia uniler an interest guarantee on the capital invested.
- -The May receipts of the San Panlo postoffice amounted to 6,7465710 for the city and 22,034\$010 or the whole province. The receipts for the same month of last year were 5,759\$360 and 19,750\$74n for the city and province respectively.
- -The "Industrial Tatulyense" company, of Tatuhy, São Paulo, has purchaseil a large pla near that place for the purpose of cane growing and sugar manufacture. It is designed to procure ten families of colonists to work the plantation.
- -According to a recent report of the Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura of Pernamhuco, that society is now composed of 442 stackholders and 162 sub-scribers. Its library contains 7,362 works, com-prised in 12,218 volumes, and valued at 33,897\$scribers. 350.
- -- The municipal council of Campos eclebrated a contract with Alves Carvalho & Oliveira, merchants of that city, on the 9th inst., for the illumination of the city by electricity. The public spirit of the good people of Campos is one of the most interesting incidents of the day.
- -We read in the Correio Paulistano that the net —We read in the Corrus Pantistans that the net profits of the Santos City Improvements Co. for the past year was £4,989 sterling. The cumpany has transferred £700 of this to the reserve fund and the remainder, after deflecting the provisional dividend, permits the declaration of a new dividend
- -Ailvices from Maranhão of the 29th nlt. note the arrival of an English engineer, who comes to construct a private railway to the S. Pedro central usine. A part of the railway and usine material has also been received, and the first locomutive is expected to arrive by the next trip of the same steamer which brought the material.
- The municipal council of São Paulo opened thirteen proposals on the 5th inst. for the cleaning of that city and the watering of the public streets. The amounts asked for the service varied from 12,000\$ to 50,400\$ per annum, one party however offering to perform the service for 20\$ less than the one preferred by the council. The proposals were referred to a committee
- —On account of the third quota of the emancipa-tion fund there have been liberated in the pro-vince of Pernambuco: 21 slaves at Nazaieth at a cost of 9,600\$ including 262\$ in private savings, 3 at Ouricury for 1,49\$\$ including one savings fund of 40\$, 6 at Ingazeira for 2,220\$ including a avings fund of 150%, 7 at Lamoeiro for 3,450%, 9 at Itambé for 7,265% including savings of 1,150%, and 5 at Buique for 2,400% including savings

-Yellow fever is reported at Nazareth, province nf Alagôas sessions of the Rio Grande provincial

- assembly were closed on the 30th ult.
- -An epidemic of small pox is raging at Ura-gnayana, Rio Grande do Sul,
- —It is proposed to establish a central usine at Itapetinga, São Paulo, with a capital of 150,000\$.
- Three slaves have been freed at Lapa, Parana through the emancipation fund, at a cost of 1,800\$.
- -A man named Manoel Luiz de Oliveira was assassinated by a railway laborer at Passo Quarto, Minas Geraes, on the 24th ult.
- —A schoolmaster named João Weiss, was assas-sinated at Pierlade, district of S. Leopoldo, Ric Grande de Sul, on the 18th ult. Cause no reported.
- -An act of the Rio Grande provincial assembly authorizes the city of Rio Grande to emit 20,000\$ in bonds, at 8 per cent.. on revenue account, for the continuation of its street pavements,
- -ln Plaulty 9 slaves have been liberated a Therezina, under the third emancipation fund quota, at a cost of 5,100\$ and private savings of 790\$, and 7 slaves at Amarante for 2,140\$ including private savings of 295\$.
- -Two stares have lately been emancipated at Cachoeira, Parahyla, under the provisions of the emancipation law, for the sum of 1, 120\$, they themselves contributing 245\$ toward their freedom.
- —The late provincial assembly of Rio Grande passed an act authorizing the municipality of Puatiny to horrow the sum of 20,000\$\%, on \$ per cent, bombs, for the construction of a bridge at Piratiny do Norie.
- -Mail adrices from Maranhão state that the work on the telegraph line extension from Fortaleza to that city is progressing rapidly. It is said that the line will be cleared and the wires put up to the Planty and Ceará houndary about the end of June The surveyor's have already penetrated some distance into the province of Ceara. It is expected that the line will reach Marauhan in about one year from this time.
- -The Commercial, of Rio Grande, relates that a squad of the 4th cavalry stopped over night at a place called Purto Norm some days since, and with such results that the people there will hereafter avoid military guests. They shot the wife of one Fidencia José da Silva through the head, wounded the mother-in-law of the same, and gave a heating to three children and a poor man, wounding the latter grarely. The night was filled with quarrels and attacks on the inhabitants. The commander of this festire band is one Lieut. Joaquim Victorio

#### RAILROAD NOTES

- —The Campinas tramway carried 11,967 pas-sengers during the month of May.
- -Track-laying on the Carlos do Pinbal extension of the Paulista railway began on the 5th inst
- —The reduction in the Dom Pedro II figights of salt, lime and fertilizers amounts to between 30 and 40 per cent.
- -The São Paulo transways carried 94-352 par sengers during the month of May, of which 7,927 traveled gratis.
- -The first railway congress of this country will meet in this city on the 30th inst., unifer the auspices of the Engineering Club,
- -The government has accepted the proposal of Messis Waring Brothers, of Laudon, for the con-struction of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway, of Espirito Santo. The concession was unalle by an imperial decree of the 10th inst.
- -The president of the Leopoldina railway, Dr. Mello Barreto, has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent, in the ficight rates of that line on exported food products. This step is taken in conformity with the late reductions on the Dom Pedro II line
- -Before deciding upon the reduction to be made in the transportation charges on coffee over the Dum Pedro H railway, the commission now sitting has decided to confer with the representatives of con-necting roads. The reductions thus far made will affect the receipts of the road in only the smallest degree; but with that on coffee the case is very dif-
- -A new railway company has been organized in this city with a capital of 2,000,000\$ for the con-struction of 250 kilometers of line from the port of Santa Cruz in Bahia, to the Cachoeira das I in Minos Geraes. The stock is to be placed upor this market in shares of 200%, of which 5 per cent The stock is to be placed upon must be deposited with the subscription. The road has a kilometrical subvention of 9,000\$ from the provinces of Bahia and Minas Geraes, The directors of the company are: Barão de Mesquita, Conde de Pereira Marinho, Barão de S. Francisco, Dr. João Baptista dos Santos, and Commendador João Baptista Vianna Drummond,

-The minister of agriculture calls the attention the legislature to the lapse of the concession of — the minister of agreement can be actioned actions of the legislature to the lapse of the concession of the Madeira and Mamoré railway, and states it as his opinion that the government should take steps for the construction of this important line. This is also the opinion of our public spirited contemporary, whose disinterested advocacy, according to the tes-timony of Culonel Church, was secured by a gift of shares in the navigation company to the value of \$5,000, and in the railway company to the value of

- -In his last report the minister of agriculture an nounces that the aggregate of railway capital, 10n, 000,000\$, upon which the state is authorized to guarantee 7 per cent, interest under the act of Sep-tember 24, 1873, is now exhausted, the halance re-maining being included in the capital authorized for the "Victoria a Natiridade" railway, of Espirito Santo. The government these not now design to ask for an increase of capital upon which guarantees will be conceded. In place of this, the uninster salts attention to the junctice adopted in the United States of donating alternate sections of land along the line. The practicability of this method should be tried in the construction of the Matth Grosso and Madeira and Mamoré roads.
- -The Pennsylvania railway cumpany has re-cently built a new and powerful locomotive, which is now in successful uperation on that road, was built at the company's shups at Altoona. It is a double-ender, with pilot at each end, and weigh a nonne-enter, un into at each erm, and voga-about sixty tons when equipped for travel. The engine and tender are both in one, there heigh no hreak hetween the puritions. The locomotive stands sery high on the track, and its cale, which is entirely closed, is much larger than that of any ordinary locomutive. Under the call is the water tank, with a capacity of 2.000 gallons, surrounding the fire-link, which is eight feet theep. Back of the call is the coal-tank, which contains about a much coal as is carried in an ordinary tender. The driving wheels are five feet high, and the truck wheels thirty-three inches. It is emistrated to run with repual facility backward and forward. It is called 'No 4.' but on account of its lurge proortions, has been named flumbo.

#### THE RAILWAYS OF REAZIL.

In the report of the minister of agriculture, which In the report of the manister of agriculture, trutes was presented to the General Assembly a few days since, the following general statistics are given on the radiancy of the inhole empire. Oning to the imperfect means of rollecting and compling statistics, this statement larks much that will must interest railway men, particularly in the statistics of cost, receipts and expenditures, traffic, capital, etc All these ilata, however, we trust will be gathered All these ilata, however, we trust will be gathered at the approaching railway congress, at which time the value of trustworthy statistics will be made more apparent than it has ever before been done in Brazil.

From the report above mentioned we gather the following data respecting the railway extension the whole empire:

Total..... 7,045k 223t Railways belonging to the gavernment: 2,169 741

Railways with interest on capital guaranteed by the state under the laws of 1855, 1857 and 1873 (1oth September):

Railways whose capital is guaranteed under the law of September 24,1873-the aggregate capital amounting to rou, doc, doc, souls:

Aggregates of capital upon which interest is guar unteed by the state: 

167,867,572 473 Rates of interest guaranteed by the state:

Six per ceitl. on....... 16,000,000\$000 Seven per ceitl. on...... 151,862,572 473

s the capital of the São Paulo railway, which has repaid the interest advanced, and upon which the guarantee is nominal Capital under state guarantee...... (44,306,722 473

The concession of the toth itest, for the Espirita Sanot railway completes the total of 100,000,000\$ authorized by this law.

THE emigration from Canada into the United States during the nine months enling 31st March last was 62,397. For the fiscal year 1880-81 this emigration amounted to 125,391 against 99,706 the year previous. The enhanced costs of living through Canada's new policy of protection, is responsible for much of this exodus.

#### THE NEW D. PEDRO H TARIFF,

By an official order of the 5th inst, the minister of agriculture gives full effect to the provincial tariff for the transportation of garden products, fruits, milk, eggs, etc., over the Dom Pedro 11 railway, drawn up by his predecessor last year. According to a table accompanying this order the reduced rates will be as follows:

tes will be as unlows:

1.—On ilumestic products of small farming
transported from the interior over the Dom Pedro II line the rates on each metrical ton per kilo meter shall be reduced to

50 reis for distances up to 100 kilometers; 25 reis for each additional kilometer from 100 to 300 kilometers;

15 reis for each kilometer over 300 kilometers

No dispatch will be given for less than 200 reis. This tariff applies to all small agricultural products, milk, linter, eggs, etc., all of which may transported either in freight or mixed traifreight or mixed Should there be space, they may be transported in passenger trains on paying ilouble rates, same tariff is also extended to hulled rice, sugar, mamilioca amil corn flour, beans, peas, corn, and other alimentary products when shipped to Rio the Janeiro from the interior. Unhulled rice will be accorded a further abatement of 25 per cent on this tariff.

H .- On side park, pork tenderloins, and lard (ilomestic) which are now rated in the 5th class, will be transferred to the oth class and rated as follows, per ton per kilometer:

Ino reis un to 100 kilometers :

50 reis per additional kilometer from 100 to 300 kilometers;

30 reis per each kilometer exceeding 300 kilo-

111.-Iron pipes for water works will be transferred from the 2nd to the 5th class and will pay per ton per kilometer:

100 reis up to 100 kilumeters :

70 reis per ad. kil. from 150 to 300 kilometers; 50 reis per ad. kil. over 300 kilometers.

IV.-Salt will be transferred from the 6th to a special class and will pay per ton per kilometer; So reis up to 100 kilometers;

40 reis between 100 and 300 kilometers:

25 reis, distance over 300 kilometers. V.--Lime when under 200 kilogrammes in odglit will pay the rates specified for salt. When over 200 kilos the following rates will be

30 reis up to 100 kilometers;

20 reis, between 100 and 300 kilometers; 15 reis, distance over 300 kilometers.

The conditions imposed for the transport of milk om the passenger train known as S 2 are as follows: For milk shipped at Mariano Procapio or any station between that place and the terminas of the Central line, the tariff on small agricultural products will be applicable.

1st, The total meight per day from all stations nuist onl exceed 6,000 kilos, nor the volume ex-cerd 12,000 cular ilerimeters. No station car No station can dispatch over 40a kilos for each minute of clelay,

schedule time, of the train in that station, 2ml, No volume weighing over modilos will be accepted.

3rd. The transport of milk will be made under a general rule and by means of subscriptions.

4th, Each subscription will entitle the sub-scriber to the right to one daily shipment of a specifical quantity, the minimum being 50 kilos. Nu allorrances of over 10 per cent, between the

normal and real weight will be allowed.

5th, The freight will be calculated by multiply ing the normal unight by the number of days the subscription. The total freight will be first paid, and the allowances will be deducted at the

end of the subscription period.

6th, The period for each subscription will be three months, the amount of which will be paid in advance. Each subscriber will be entitled to preference in cases of renewal

7th, New subscriptions will have precedence in the onler received.

8th, The subscriber who makes no shipments during the period of his subscription will be entitled to no restitution of the freights paid in ailvance

9th, The milk should be at the station ready shipment a half hour before the schedule time

or significant a national relative the schedule time for the departure of the train, toth, Each subscriber will be entitled to a return shipment of the vessels employed in carrying milk, and also the ice necessary for its preservation, by any except a passenger train and at the rates fixed in this farilf.

11th, In case of interruptions on the line the subscriber will be entitled to a restitution of freights to the amount proportionate to the time of interruption.

12th, The transport of milk in express trains will be made only so far as it shall not give annoyance to passengers.

13th, Shipments of milk at these rates may also be made in express trains by non-subscribers

when there may be space for the packages and time for its regular dispatch.

14th, All matters not expressly regulated by these special regulations, will be subject to the general regulations and orders of the road.

THE MINT:

The report of the director of the mint shows that thering the true months from June 181, 1881, to March 3181, 1882, the public and private coinage was 45,3765325 in gold, 13,352\$856 in silver and \$1,600\$ in nickel, amounting to a value of 140,-329\$18t in all. During the same period the mint reduced to hats 91,795\$162 in gold, and 1,467\$264 in silver

The total cainage of the mint under the law of 1840 has been as follows:

Galil:— 5\$000	mece	S	504,39H\$0N0
10\$000	11		9,311,780 000
20,5000	19		35,497,020 0110
			45,313,190 000
Silver: - 2\$000	- 11		3,1993,858 000
I \$1100			9,024,568 000
500	- 11		3,836,047 500
200	- 11		492,340 41m

17,346,813 900 Silver: - (between 1867 and 1870, law of 1867) 306,122 000 2\$000 pieces... t\$000 ,, ... 500 ,, ... 200 ,, ... 144.395 000

1,633,431 700

Nickel :- pieces of 100 reis and 200 reis. Rec'd, from Brussels up to 1873. 1,131,472 600 Cnined.... 927,629 100

2,050,101 700 - pieces of 10, 20 and 40 reis. Ree'd, from Brussels and railway 2,705,881 860

Chined..... 1,194,756 000 3,9110,637 860

Of the nickel and brouze coinage the mint had on hand (48,860\$ in nickel and 1, 130,864\$360 in Fronze of the above amounts on the 31st March. Of the old emper coinage the mint had received 1,243,-840\$593 np to the 31st March, of which 525, 107\$520 had been remitted to England, 111,160\$ 045 to the marine arsenal, 276,500\$ to private parties, 175,663\$480 to diverse destinations, 1,550\$
to the department of public works, and 23,200\$
was employed in the present token cohage.

#### COFFEE ADULTERATION

The extensive adulteration of coffee in England as illustrated by an extract from the Lancet publish-ed in our last issue, seems at last to have attracted the attention of the government, and steps have already been taken to place it under legal restric-tions. The following extract from James Cook & Co.'s Highly Dispatch of April 28th, will show the character of the measure which it is proposed to employ in checking the evil:

O'The Chancellar of the Exchequer in his budget 24th inst, has proposed the following resolutions:

1st.—That the duty of Excise on vegetable matte grown in the United Kingdom applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee (other than chicory) shall cease to be navable, and the sale or exposure for such vegetable matter in imitation of, or mixed with chicary or coffee, shall be rendered illegal.

d ... That the duties of Customs or veretable matter applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee (other than chicory) shall cease to be payable, and the importation as merchandise of any such vegetable matter mixed with coffee or chicory, shall be prohibited.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-The government has granted a ten years' priv ilege for a halloun, called the "Balan Brazil," to José Passos de Faria.

-The clothing house "Aguia de Ouro" w hroken into and robbed on the night of the toth inst. Hesitles clothing, some 1,600\$ in cash was

-The government has recalled four members of the commission charged with superintending the construction of the new irroclad in England. The service of inspection has been delegated to Com. Costa Azevedo and the naval constructor Sr. Trajano.

-On and after July 1st the government telegraph department will charge the following rates from this separament with catage the office and grants from this city for each word of a message: for Bahia 500 reis, Maceió 600 reis, Pernambineo 600 reis, Parahyla do Norte 700 reis, Ceará 800 reis, São Paulo 200 reis, Paranaguá 300 reis, Santa Catharina 300 reis, Porto Alegre 500 reis, Jaguarão 600 reis.

-We are indelited to the editors of two new provincial journals, O Municipio, of Rio Claro São Paulo, and Echo de Pare, of Juiz de Fora Minas Geraes, for copies of their publications. The new enterprises have our best wishes for the

-Admiral Pierce Croshy, U. S. N., arrived at this port on the 8th inst. on the Pacific Mail steamer Araucama, and took formal command of the American South Atlantic squathon on the following day. Admiral Crushy has taken up quarters on board the Brooklyn, now in port, which is the flagship of the squadron

-A letter from London to the Jornal do Con tercio says that the first torpedo launch constructer there for the Brazilian government has developed a speed of 19 knots an honr. The speed specified in the contract is 18 knots. The other three were som to be tried, after which they will be sent to Brazil. With him such vessels in port, it is highly probably that there will be a rapid rise in insurance rates.

The 17th anniversary of the river engagement of Riachuelo, in the Paraguayan war, was celebrated on the 11th inst. by a brilliant ball at the Cassino, at which the Brozilian commander, the Baráo do Amazonas, was present. The assembly rooms of the Cassino were full to overflowing with the best society of the city. The officers of the American flagship *Breeklyn* were among the guests of the evening.

Notwithstanding the denials of the Jornal as to the existence of a little feeling at the River Plate over the Missiones boundary question. It is evident that such a feeling does exist and that the Argentines are disposed to claim all they can aim hold all they claim. There is little probability of any terious trouble over the matter at the end, but in the meantime it is idle to disguise the fact that a great deal of irritation has been exhibited at the Argentine capital.

— A telegram from Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 9th inst., states that all the abiditionist printers in the offices of the Crarcuse have been expelled. Another telegram from the same place says that the general government has indexed the president of the province to suppress the abolition society there, the "Assissiação Libertadora," because of us active efforts in behalf of slave emancipation. that various public employees have been dismissed because they were members of this association,

-According to the relators of the minister of agriculture the Dahia agricultural school has 20 joipils in its regular courses, and 13 in its primary courses. The school has a building with accomodations for 100 pupils which cost 315,096\$231. The school was founded by an imperial decree of 1859, but was not opened until 1876. The first class wa graduated January 23, 1881, ten students receiving the degree of agricultural engineer. The government asks for the continuation of a subvention to this school.

-With reference to the sugar cane disease existing in various parts of the empire, the minister of agriculture reports that not enough data have yet heen received to warront a conclusion as to its cause and remedy. From the examinations and analyses of Mr. Daniel Henninger it is known that the diseased canes contain a very small quantity of potassia salts, especially phosphates, with relation to other salts, while in the healthy canes this pro-portion of potassic salts is very large, especially in phosphates phosphates. Mr. Henninger recommends deep cultivation and the use of patassic salts as fertilizer (

-Various experiments have lately been made in this city to show the comparative explosive powers of dynamite and the new compound known as "ful-minating gelatine," manufactured by the Nobel's Explosives Co. of Glasgow. In the two experiments made the results have been highly satisfactory, ments made the results have been highly satisfactory, especially with reference to the use of "teglatine" in heavy blasting. In the experiment made at a stone quarry at Botafogo some days since the quantity of rock moved by the use of this explosive was simply marvellons, demonstrating a degree of strength thus far unsurpassed by any compound known.

—The new chief of police has dismissed several policemen for the good of the service. As this is a regular thing with all newly appointed chiefs, it may be considered as no indication of what kind of administration is to follow. That there is great need administration is to bullow. That there is great need of radical reforms, everyone well knows; but that such reform will be accomplished is one of the few possibilities which generally go infulfilled. From the startling number of robberies and brigaires now occurring, one would naturally think that the whole police force might easily be dismissed, without any loss of security either to life or property. It mat-ters continue as they now are, the only eventual remedy will be to shoot the burglar on sight, and then to have the policeman of that neighborhood hung. When it is possible to carry on house-breaking in daylight and under the very eyes of police-men, there are good reasons to believe that these gentry are not wholly innocent of complicity in the

The American steamer Pouca arrived on the 14th inst.

-We are informed that the steamer Mangerton left New York for Brazil on the Loth inst

—For the coming year the minister of agriculture requires the sum of 1,352,483\$470 to complete the work of emancipating the state culonies.

-Dr. Henrique Francisco de Avila, the recently chosen senntor from Rio Grande do Sul, was sworn in and took his seat in the Senate on the 5th inst.

-A break in the Western and Brazilian cable between Rio Grande and Montevideo occurred about the 8th inst. The repair of the line will be maile with all dispatch.

-The religious ceremonies of Corpus Christi were celebrated on the 8th inst. as usual, the Empero and his cabinet walking in procession and carrying a canopy over the bishop and the host.

-A newspaper was brought to grief on the 7th inst, by the chief of police hecause it hore no printing office imprint. The copies for sale were secized and destroyed by the police. Thus was Corsario Junior strangled at the opening of a presumably brilliant career.

—A highly successful exhibition of the Edison electric light was held at the Dom Pedro II railway station on the evening of the 8th inst. In view of the fact that this exhibit was made with the dynamo which was maliciously injured thring the industrial exposition here, this result is exceptionally grat

-The number of cleaths in this city during the last half of May was 427, irr an average of 26.7 a This is equivalent to about an annual average of 10 per thousand. Among the deaths for the period named were 2 from yellow fever, 30 from remittent and intermittent fevers, 8 from small pox an i 79 from pulminary consumption. There were 4 violent deaths, and 18 still hirths.

-Dr. J. Barbosa Rodrigues, the Brazilian hotanist, announces the discovery of a new species of orchid helonging to the new genus before discovercil and described by him under the name of Capau-The new species was discovered by him in dace grounds at Petropolis, from which incident it was named after the Empress, and will be knownas Capanemia Therasic.

-A telegram from Rin Grande on the toth inst. stated that the Colderon arrived off the bar there or the 8th, but had not been able to enter. Inside the har, the Certantes had been waiting since the 4th, and the County since the 6th, for an opportunity to eross. In view of these delays and serious losses to commerce, it would seem to be full time for making an effort to improve the har.

-We have received a small volume of poems from the pen of the well-known writer Mucio Teixeira, entitled Prismos e Vibrações, which is issued as a special edition, containing a photograph of the author on the title page. Without entering into a detailed criticism of the work, which would be a very difficult task for one not thuroughly familiar with the language, it is sufficient to say that the author has already won a high place among Brazilctical writers of the day, and that his poem widely appreciated throughout Brazil little volume before us contains some of his choices productions, and should have a place in every col-lection of works in Brazilian literature. Our thanks are due to the author for the handsomely printed volume which has been laid upon our table

-An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Companhia Nacional de Navegação a Vapor was held on the 7th inst. in this city. Forty shareholders, representing 7,724 shares, were present. A pro-posal of the directors was adopted to the following That for the increase of the authorized ca ital of the company by 1,200,000\$ there shall be issued 6,000 shares at par to be distributed among shareholiers according to the stock now held, and that the payments be made by installments, the first of 25 per cent, at the time of subscription, and the others according to the needs of the company thirty days notice to be given. The shareholder were invited to take the new emission into considera tion at once, the time for closing the subscription being fixed for the 22ml inst.

-The new weighing regulations at the municipal slaughter house at Santa Cruz, which have been in force since the 1st ult., provide that all cattle shall be weighed and marked on arrival, for which service the cattle dealers shall pay to the weighers two reis a kilogram, one third of which will go to the municipal treasury. When animals are killed the municipal treasury. on private account, the parties may dispense with the weighing but must have the anim for which they shall pay 300 reis per he and 200 reis per head for sheep and hogs, one-half of which will go the city. To enforce this regulaand 200 reis per near to steep and mags, other than of which will go the city. To enforce this regulation the municipal council forbids the slaughter house authorities to receive any animal which does not bear the weigher's mark. The weighing is done by a private firm under special contract and separ-ately from the slaughter house.

-The annual naval supply bill was approved by in perial decree on the re

—A commission of the Chamber of Deputies visited the Santa Cruz slanghter house on the 11th inst.

-As soon as the postoffice employees have sup-plied themselves and all their friends with the new American five cent (Garfield) postage stamps, we trust they will permit one or two to pass through for inspection.

—We are glad to record that the Senate has finally passed the bill for paying the back subsidy due the American line, and that the accounts have gone to the treasury for payment. The money was honestly earned by the line, and should have been paid a long time since.

-Under the title of José de Alencar: Perfil Lieterario, Sr. T. A. Araripe Junior has published a highly interesting sketch of Brazil's most famous writer. The work will have special value for all who wish to know more of the work and life of Alencar, the more so as it is written with a judicious appreciation of the subject and with an honest inten tion to place the eminent author before the world just as he was. Our thanks are due to the author for the volume placed upon our table.

-O Vestido Curmesim is the title of an original romance which with a translation of Dumas'

Pierre le Crnel, has just been issued from the press of the Typographia Central by Sr. Manoel Ferreira. The field of romance is so large and contains so many eminent writers that a comparison would nucloubtedly do injustice to the author of this hook, but as the scene is laid in this city and vicinity, and the tale is told with vivacity, the book to meet with a large circle of appreciative

-The number of immigrants arriving at this port during the last half of 1881 was 11,054, in which all foreign third class passengers are included, Of these 866 were introduced by immigration enter-Puriose with state substilies. Of this total 3,758 were Purtuguese. The minister of agriculture thinks that to increase the number of arrivals the government should build a new edifice for their reception with information offices, etc., should give them free quarters for eight days, free transportation to the localities where they may wish to settle, and then sell them lands along ways of communication under state supervision for a brief period.

-We have received an interesting work on the financial question, entitled Projecto de Emprestima Externo e Reorvanisação do Credito Geral, from the pen of a well-known writer on economic subjects, Sr. Miguel de Pino. The subject is one of such imminent importance that every discussion of this character must necessarily find a large and appreciative amtience. However ably the anthor may have discussed his views on the best means of asing a foreign loan, we are inclined to think that there are some antecedent questions which demand priority—those of increasing the effectiveness and value of labor in production. With a better state of industry and production, we are inclined to think that the question of credit may be left to

#### NEW YORK COFEFE COMMISSIONS

a general meeting of the members of the New York Coffee Exchange April 13th, the follow-ing resolution was passed without opposition:

Resolved, That the second and third paragraphs of Section 122, of the By-Laws, he changed read as follows:

"The minimum rates of commission shall be four cents per package when the transaction is made for any party not a member of the Exchange. The minimum rates to members of the Exchange shalt he two cents per package, except when one member merely huys or sells for another, giving up his principal on the day of the transaction, and not accepting or carrying the contract, in which case the rate shall not be less than one half of one cent per package,"

The Tare

-The gross earnings of the Buenos Aires Tramways Co, during the year 1881 amounted to £124,242, against £108,625 in 1880. The expenditures were £70,831 in 1881 and £62,331 in 1880. The net profits of the past year were £43,247, after The net profits of the past year were £ 43.247, after paying dehenture interest and losses on exchange. The dividends declared amount to 9½ per cent, on the capital stock of £350,000. The capital of the company is soon to be raised to £400,000, the additional £50,000 being issued to the shareholders for £10,000 in cash, the remaining £40,000 being provided for by a transfer of that sam from the continuent field to the capital recommend. contingent fund to the capital account,

THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

At the opening of the provincial legislature of Buenos Aires on the 1st instant Governor Danlo Rocha presented on claborate message on the state of the province, and its present needs. The Buenos Aires Herald makes the following interest-

ing abstract of the message:

'The public debt amounted on the 31st of March, to \$544.935,667 m/c divided as follows: public funds, law of July 6th 1881, \$497.471,250 m/c; public funds, Southern railway, \$39,359.375 m/c; primitive public funds, \$6,703,486 m/c. The service of this debt is regulary attended to. The law of conversion which the legislature was pleaser to sanction has begin to be fulfilled. Dr. 10n. Faus-tino Jorge who went to Europe to negotiate the loan, has fulfilled his mission in a very satisfactory manner. The first series of \$f.10,000,000 ma manner. The first series of \$1.10,000.000 m/s covered in a few hours in the Loudon market at the rate of 92%. The public lands have been realized to great advantage. The highest price obtained has been \$1,000,000 m/c per kenger. The total of the sales and rentings of public lands thring 183. has been \$24,602,520 m/c, from which \$17,146,122 m/c, have been deflucted for expenses. The col-lection of taxes during last year has been satisfactorily effected, and the measures taken by the odirection of revenues" have prevenued many abuses. What has been collected during the first four mouths of this year has exceeded by 22% the sum collected thring the same time last year, and by 47% that of 1880. Last year's budget has been fulfilled in all its parts, there remaining a surplus of \$1,949,274 m/c saveil.

The total amount paid by go The total amount paid by government outside of the bindget has been \$26,512,261 m/c. The total amount recovered as rerenues has been \$116,597,518 m/c, and the bindget expenses have been \$111,949,291 m/c leaving a balance of \$4,648,227. The Riachuelo works have been actively carried forward. The loan collected at 88n°, amounting to \$33,000,000 m/c, has been invested. If to this there he added the former receipt of \$31,549.830 m/c, it makes a total of \$64,549.830 m/c. The amount collected thring 1881 for wharres and points has been \$2,527,267 m/c high has sufand ports has been \$2,551,267 m/c which has sufficed to serve the debt. The national government having assumed the charge of these works as some as their cost is corered, these resources may be employed on other works.

The Provincial Bank is progressing rapidly in

every good sense. The commercial deposits iluring 1881 amounted to \$45,574,207, being more than the whole amount deposited since 1873. During

the whole amount deposited since 1873. During the last six months \$17,000,000 gold, of the fuecal currency, have been connected at par.

The Hypothecary Bank is also progressing very avorably. It had available in 1881 a capital of \$4,3,799,000. The total amount of its hans, at the end of 1881, was \$6.16,840,300. It will not be long to the control of ere the beneficent results of this institution will

come to be felt throughout the republic.

The Monte de Piedad also is of great public convenience. The accounts of the Western railway show a state of prosperity, which increases day by day. During 1881 it carried 1,225,154 passengers anil 310, 525 tims of cargo, amounting to \$41,824.317 The worth of its lines under traffic exceeds the sun of \$229,824,182 nithout reckoning the land, which have been granted. The extent of the line, nebuding the branch from Lajan in Santo Antonio, 349 kilometres. Its expenses for the year nere \$21,015,030. The increase of its traffic has necessited the senting for additional rolling stock, which has been ordered from Europe, some of it having arrived already. The bridges to be employed in the branch from Articeles to Pergamino have also arrived, and the studies for its further extension, so as to effect a junction with the Central Argentine railway of Kosanio, have been ordered. The contracts effected with the Southern railway, for the carrying of that important line to flabila Blance, are generally known and as generally approved. rth of its lines under traffic execuls the

#### From the N. Y Commercial Bulletin. April 12 TARIFF AGITATION ABROAD.

Economic questions, it is worthy in note, are just now exciting quite as much discussion in Europe as in America. Tariffs, revisions of tariffs and commercial treaties are everywhere subjects of earnest discussion. Almost every where subjects of earnest discussion. Almost every country on the Continent has been either revising its tariff, or has been affected by revision on the part of its neighbors. been affected by revision on the part onto neighbors. Catalonia, the great manifacturing district of Spain, as we have lately seen, has been almost driven into open rebellion by what the artizans and manufactur-ers regarded as "unible concession" to France. Austria has recently imposed almost prohibitory duties on several articles—petroleum among the number, which is taxed over 100 per cent ad valorem. Russia has drawn such an iron screen around her that even protectionist Germany is deeply offended and has deemed it a duty to offer remonstrance Bismarck, on the other hand, is about to devise ne duties; and as there is a little probability of his carrying his tobacco scheme, and as the Eastern frontier must be fortified, there is every prospect of higher taxes all around. France, meanwhile, is in negotiation with several of her neighbors for a renewal of the commercial treaties; but up to this

time no satisfactory progress has been made with England. A trenty with Belgium was concluded on the last day of October. With regard to the texule inhibity the schedules are very complicated, and some nice calculations will be requisite before and some nece executations with or requisite some and silk goods, for example, it ill have to pay. France is still turther hampered by her treaty with Germany, riblich injected a clause into the Frankfort treaty in hereby the latter will have the same treatment as "the most favored nation," and hence no concessions can be made to any country that must not be equally made to Germany. The treaty with Switzerland is made to Germany. The treaty with Switzerland is every little canton of the republic seems up, if not in arms, in protestations against it. Even the watch manufacturers are apprehensive that their industry will be runnell, and that the heavy duty, equivalent to 40 per cent on watch cases, will necessitate the establishment of branch houses in Paris. One commercial horly, La Switte Industrielle de Rieme, made the very reasonable suggestion that the watch manufacturers should be placed on a the watch manifecturers should be placed of a perfect footing of equality in both countries; but this was not entertained. The Smiss silk and cotton industries have been a cause of some unsatiness to French manifecturers of late, but there does not appear to be any radical innovation made, except in the change from an advalurem.

manie, except in the change from an on structure to a specific lifty.

Possibly the changing conditions of manufac-ture and the rapid purgress of the world's trade are tending to make these commercial treaties more and more misaisfactory, and to demon-strate that all duries that restrict the exchanges belineen different nations are anachronisms. helacen different nations are anachrimisms. It this conjecture is nell founded, then it is only a question of time u heo, nith the advancing intel-ligence of the age and the presistible progress of liberal ideas, the whole fabric will be swept away, and commerce between nation and nation will be left to the unfettered operation of natura

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

corological observations taken at Braz, in the of S. Paulo, during the month of May 1882, by the

Companhia Cantareira e L'sgotos.

Meant elablic ans.
Total minfall for the month 4 35 inches
Rain fell on 9 days.
Fog on the montings of 16 days, and evenings of 3 days.
Dew on the montings of 6 days and evenings of 3 days.
Dew on the montings of 6 days and evenings of 17 days.
Dawnder and hightening on the 760 in and 27th.
Lightning seen, but thinder not heard, 5th, 71st and 27th.
Thandler heard but helphining not seen, shrand 6th.
Histor favo on the rights of 17th and 8th.
Linar halo on evening of the 30th.
HERRY B. JOYNER,
M.L.C.R., F.R.G.S. & F.M.

M.1.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

#### COMMERCIAL

June 1411, 1882. Par value of the Ilrazilian nul reis (1\$000), gold 97 d.
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$\$4 spec £t. sig. \$4 45 cent
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Ilrazilian gold. 1\$237
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Ilrazilian gold. 1\$237
do of £t. sig. in Ilrazilian gold. 21%
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 792 rs. gt
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 50 per £t. sig. 42 75 cis
Value of \$100 per £t. sig. 42 75 cis
Value of \$100 per £t. sig. 100 parallean
currency (paper). 2 339
Value of £t sterling ... 12 228 oo), gold 27 d. in U. S. ENCHANGE.

June 3.—The banks opened to-day at 21 ½, reducing this rate soon after to 21½. Small transactions were effected in private paper at 21½, 21 516 e 21 ½. Sovereigns closed at 11¾ 20 sellers, 11¾ 310 buyers.

June 5.—The Banco Commercial adopted to-day the rate of 21½ whereas the other banks maintained that of 21½. Private paper was negoriated at 21½—21 7µ6. Sovereign sold at 11\$310 cash.

now at 113310 cass.

une 6.—The market to-day was in the same position as yesterday, the Bauco Commercial continuing with the rate of 21½ and the other banks with that of 21½. Private paper was negotiated at previous rates. Sovereigns sold at 11\$500 cash.

-To-day the market showed much more firmness Il the banks drew at 21%. Sovereigns sold at 11\$300

June 9.—The firmness in the marketcontinued to day, but the business done was limited in both bank and private paper, the former at 21½ and the latter at 21½—21 7116. Sovereigns sold at 11\$300 cash.

June 10.—The market continued very firm to-day; hink paper was negotiated at ±1½ and some re-sales were effected at ±1½. Private paper continued scarce, some transactions look place at ±3½, ±2 placed ±1½ or London, and at ±42 or Hamburg. Sovereigus sold at ±1½,00 cash.

June 12.—The banks continued with the rate of 21 % until 2 p.m. when the Banco Commercial raised it to 21 %. Private paper, though very scarce, could not be easily negutioned at 2:15. Sovereigns chised at 11\$310 sellers, 11\$2

hoyers.

June 13.—The rate of 2134 became general to day in the hanks and the market continued very from though inactive. Small transactions were effected on London at 2134 bank and 2135 private, and on France 11445 bank and 4245 pointed sovereigns closed at 115340 sollers, 11 280 bityers.

Jone 14,—To-day the market opened in the same poshio yesterday, extremely firm him near to mobing doing, banks draw at 2734 but there are few takers. Private yeary scirce. It could be negotiated at 2134—21916.

522,408 (41 Decrease ..... 8,449 (41 \$30,840 565

#### BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve in habitaties on dequisits at call and short untire of the banks of Ru de Janciro, taken from the official halances miblished on May 31st, 1882.

HANKS		utes	Kila)	n'es	Prop. fora cent	per
Bauco da Brazil	119	402	6	381	32	. Bı)
Banco Rural		574		160		27
Banco Imbusuial		848	1	520		03
Banco do Commercio		262		348		58
Banco Cummercial,		11311		790		41
English Bank	1	324		440		TRI
New Landon & Brazilian Gank	2	127		896	47	22
Tutal	47	218	12	556	76	59

### RANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEEF, MAY 31st, 1882.
ASSETS.
Gammerial Defortment: Grunariai Department:
Rifis disconnict
National Presenty bill
Salimal Presenty bill
Bills with no resident endor-ers
one resident endor-ers
Elia seemed by collaterals:
By commercial document
By Government bonds and shares.
Securities in liquidation.
Studies, babarces of various accounts.
Bills recenable
National Treasmy account current.
Crosb. 260,901 000 4-314-351 773 3,576,915 108 ash.

Montgage Defortment: 5,714,804 8:3 Mortgage Department:
Capital account...
Supplemental loan...
Accounts Convent, guaranteel: 

Public Funik

Shares and debentures in various companies.

Documents deposited.

Share Panth Branch: 800,000 000 86,000 000 Amount current..... Amount current.

Movingages

Rurat, a long dates.

"hobat "
Cliy, at long dates.
"shat "
Accounts in liquidation latered de amountaines.

Creation of the control of the co 166,534 080 166,551 406 688, 2130 23,498 249 Hypothecary nores..... 215,034,636 103 LIABILITIES

Commercial Deformant.

Commercial Deformant.

Capital: 165,000 shares ii. Rs. 2005/2000....

Reserve Fund:

Neserve fund.

Special ...

Notes in charaktion: In notes of Head Bank..... 22,031,550 000 Bills payable for fixed deposits..... 768,430 O 19.402,110 173 Similies, balances of various accounts.

Bills payable.

Deposits.

Dividends.

Unclaimed dividends.

Moretyge Department:

Capital supplied by the commercial department

May Department of the department of the department.

Hypotheary Nois in circulation.

Accounts currenti...

Profits in suspense. 359,524 054 54,857,801 549

215,034,616 163 E. & O. F.
Bank of Itrazil, June and, 1882,

"Furl Michaels Cerlio de Custive, President,

Eduardo Broga, Chief Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. 

40	Alliança Insurance	28 000
26	Serviços Maritimos	250 000
30	Commercio e Lavonia	110 000
5	Someabana dehentures of \$60	90 "Ju
502	Banco do Boaril hypoth n. (¿c.)	93 P/m
100	Banca Predial, hpp. notes	76 P/
80	Confiança Insurance (uniside sale)	50 000
23	União Mineira R.R	160 000
T	nne 3.	
10	Banco Cammercial	234 000
100	Navegação Nacional	245 000
50	Navegação Brazileira	248 000
32	do	250 000
40	Docas D. Pedro II	120 003
30	Danco do Braril hypoth notes (7c)	93 "74
86	Bauco Predial hypoth n	76 "70
28	Surocabana R R (ourside sale)	95 000
1	nne 5.	93 000
10	Six per cent apolices	
5	Banco do Brazil	1,070 000
32	llanes do Commercio	292 000
25	Nova Pennanente Insurance	220 000
52	Macalië e Campos R.R.	31 000
	B . B P. L.	225 000
773	Banco Predial, hyp notes,	76 %
100		31 000
	nne 6.	
\$.uno\$	Provincial apolices	103 "/"
3.5	Banco du Brazil	292 000
35	Leopuldina ohligations	196 000
:80	Bancu Predial apports a withouting	73 <sup>n</sup> lo
37	do with int	76 "lo
30	Banco do Brazil hypoth, n. (7e)	93.¼ %
J	line 7.	
27	Banco do Brazil	292 000
14	do '	295 000
8	Ranco do Commercio	220 000
61	Industrial Fluminense	115 000
14	Carris S. Christorán	370 000
95	Panco Predial hypoth, p. without pit	1336 Plo
37	do n'ith int	7514 "/11
20	Banco do Commercio and serie (mas sale)	140.000
50	Nura Permanente Insurance ilo	32 000
50	Brazil Industrial	225 000
	June 9.	,
	National loan of (879	115 °la
300		740.000

## MARKET REPORT.

6 Banco Industrial. 242 200
20 Macadié e Campus debenines 95 %
30 Sorocalama delicitures of 100 \$ . 78 %

Rio de Janeno, Jone 14th, 1882.

Mo to fatient, γmin 14th, 1832.

Exports.

Coffee,—Dur last report was in the 3rd, 188am.
On that day dealess reduced their currency prices γε relacion is, to kilos for 18 regular and 18 ordinary, which reducion is, however, nearly connordabanced by the rice in exchange.
The steeling cost for offee molthy shows a decline of jul 10 gd per cut, on the neithning grades, an add more of ad per cut, on the best and (d per red) in the lowest most.

Receiply during the 18st end kys larve averaged 8,371 bags per day against 8,392 bags per day thing the preceding ten days.

the advices from consuming committees having continued

The advices from consuming containers having continued infractorable, one makes has teached reey quied during the period under reaser and the sales since the 3rd instant amount to only 67,610 logs, vir:

43,886 logs for United States

19.160 ... Europe

4,550 ... Flews here

67.610 hags

67,600 nags
The clearances have been:
[Viiled Shitter: long | long | long |
June 3 | New York Br str Richt (& 2,614 Santos) | 119,686
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12 Hamburg Or six entermination |
12 Alpharabo Br str. elevanitation |
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14 Ricer Fr str. Niger. |
15 River Plate Fr str. Niger. |
16 Receipts since the 1st instant have averaged |
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1880 1879 1878 1877 

Ordinary second ... 2 100 ... 4 100 Fair Cosed Channel. 33709 390 855 m. 37509 390 855 m. 37509 390 300 756 m. 37509 390 855 m.

Marie Marie

## THE RI TUNE 11. Cantify—B lik British Army: 1,289 tone, Mundret 47 die coal in Norton Biegaw & Cu. Bartrianns—Am lik Fumpyfor, 489 tone, Oliver 54 der flour to Philips Brother & Cu. Sr. Marw.-Br ling Fiele & Archant; 296 tone; Hember, 67 des pine to Melliolish Breeder & Cu. Brewn Avies—Sp lign Morritar; 165 tone; Rosa; 14 de jerked beef to J. N. de Weenin & Fillios. TUNE 12. GYARDIEW-Sp ling Tries Hermanner; 220 tone; Rona; 25 ds, jerked beef to Freitas & Minanda. FIGUR.—The arrivals since on last report consist of 4,500 harrels per Albenno le from Richmond 4,500 harrels per Albenno le from Baltimore. The sales since the same dark has he here \$347 barrels stock in first hands to-day automate to 22,833 barrels. tock in first hands 10-day amounts wzw.3-a-w-w-g united in first hands 10-day amounts wzw.3-a-w-w-g united in first hands 21 doc-24 \$500 hands 21 doc-24 \$5 DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. PARTAGUREN OF FOREIGN VESSELS, JUNE 2. PARMAGUA—Br bk Supreme; 742 tone; Couningham; ball't. PARMAGUA—Br bk Supreme; 742 tone; Couningham; ball't. POST ELLIABETH—Nor logo Party; 174 tone; Salresen; coffre. New York—Am bk Will W. Cuar, 430 tone; Dernot; coffer. CATE HATH—Nor log Counior; 430 tone; Syvenert ballon, JUNE 3. SANTOS—Pert ling Just Entender, 270 tone; Percira; sundries, JUNE 5. BATTHOON—Br bk Couniqueme; 271 tone; Walker; coffee. S. HOACKHOG—Br bk Kunffe L. Huyd; 1,240 tone; Raymond hallest. JUNE 6. Chili 17 000—18 000 Market fine. Pitch Pine—The arrivals convist of 214,866 feet per Pitch & Market from St. Mary which are not yet solet, Market firm. We inset a 4500 per down. White Pine—No arrivals. Though the maker is but sentily supplied, the offers for the pine in dore is long trach over 110 reis per firot. Spruce Pine—No arrivals. Market quite. Last sale was at 365000 per fuzzu. Swedish Pine—Arrivals. Swedish Pine—Arrivals. Swedish Pine—Arrivals. Market quite. Spruce as \$5000—11 \$500 per fuzzu. Market quite. S. Finaxcisco—B ble Emille L. Buyle (1/20) tone Raymond hallott. TUNE 6. SUNE 6. SUNE 6. SUNE 7. SUNE 7. SUNE 7. SUNE 7. MARTENING—Fe ble Nobe Dunce distributive; 535 tone Jagoret hallott. P MARASCING—Sp bg Filmer; 191 tone; Serme sundries. TUNE 8. SUNE 8. SUNE 8. SUNE 1. SUNE Market firm. Beer. —Arrivals since the 1st instant: 708 cases per Priminagna from Hamburg 50 cases per Halley from Livespool. Butter...Arrivis: 37 cass-pt Porting and from Hamburg 65 1 Route from Massille 59 1 Route from Massille 10 1 Rolly from Rivingol 10 1 Rolly from Ridmond 3 1 Niger from Borderox We quete: TUNE 12. Valpanarso—Bi bk Currie Delap, 1,286 tons; Lewis; ball's 3 1 Migre from nomeans. 8 quote: French, in barrels 980--+\$0.00 per lh. do in lins 1000--1 240 1100--1 120 1100-FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT O RIO DE TANEIRO, JUNE 12th, 1882. CONSIGNIE AMERICAN din Detroit ... lik Crisader ... lik S. A. Staples lik J. H. Ingersoll spp. Ivanboe ... lik O. Flurion lign Alice ... lik Arbentarle ... lik Vanoyden ... Market quiet at 6840000-6, 500 per case for Devoe's Beilliaut, Lurch—Antivals: 200 kegs per Albernards from Richmond Market steady at 470 vels per Br for feringe. Corales—Arnivals: 1,087 tous per Carry Markis from Sundryland 1,099 "Furth from Cardiff 1,797 "Carden from Cardiff 1,797 "Furth from Cardiff 1,992 "Furth dawn from Cardiff 21 on order. Prices remain nominal in the absence of sales Hay,—Na arrivals hit market fully supplied. We quote 55—58 reis per kito. Brain—Arivals: 25 begs per Albeia from River Plate: 230 Aprilyo Cardiff ... Wilson Sura & 665, May 1 | Pensacola, To order 466 | 12 Molle ... To Molle ... To 11 | 12 Molle ... To 11 | 12 Molle ... To 12 Molle ... To 12 Molle ... To 12 Molle ... To 13 Molle ... To 14 Molle ... To 14 Molle ... To 14 Molle ... To 15 Molle ... To 15 Molle ... To 16 Molle ... To 16 Molle ... To 17 Molle ... To 18 Molle . legi Adecandelle 487 la Valendelle 487 in Ballimore. Phipps Bros. & C. prittisti sign Riddo. 1215 April 5, irecread. Phipps Bros. & C. la Mindera 1025 kh Choire. 1126 kh Choire. 1126 kh Karnak. 858 sign GT Dansidle 1529 May 1 kh Armeila 203 kh Chine 1126 sign Alice May 1027 sign We quote 55—58 reis per kilo. Brant.—Arrivals: 53 bags per Rukhi from River Plate: Priess melanged at 32-00 per log Inclum Corn.—Arrivals from River Plate: 560 bags per Gleonde 500 ... Marki 500 ... Marki 500 ... Streete Market from 44 \$500—4 600 per log Coment.—Arrivals: 1,700 croks per Cote from Hamburg 250 ... Fisher from Marketile We quote: Raglish 7 \$ 500—7 \$500 German 6 500—5 \$00 French 7 500—8 000 Codfels.—Arrivals: 64 cases per Patroneguel from Hamburg. In view of the valued street the market routines very from and retail prices are maintained at 15\$-600—28 nos- per that and case according to pushigh. Flosin.—No arrivals. Market melanged at 9\$-600—9 500 per harrel. Turpentine.—No arrivals. Market melanged at 9\$-600—9 500 per harrel. Turpentine.—No arrivals. Market melanged at 9\$-600—9 500 per harrel. We quote 560—580 reis per kilo rienman ligir Clari ligir Maria lig G. Erdwin lik Ernyt 136 May 27 Royandi... Vn'zi, C'pos & A. Wngner. 36 Richmond. Phipps Bros. & 664 June 6 Rangpon... To order SHIPPING NEWS. SIGNAPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSELS. JUNE 1. CARRIMANI—In high Biggente; 222 tunis; Jensen; pire to order. Sendent ven—See the Chart Maria, 270 tone; Ruggl; 76 the real to Martive Biocharden Age. JUNE 2. Ambrev—Nor bk Finds; 699 tons; Florende 48 de coal to order. JUNE 3. Morr vennou—Sp bgn. Anthonists; 127 tance; Bertran; 16 de; jacked lever for leina & Miranta. JUNE 6. Romore—Gr lik Ernit; 664 tone; Pundt; 104 de; rive to application of the coal to Maria, 232 tone; Jessen; 12 de; gired level to Sourca & Hundle. Foresteen — June 16 North Wilson; 232 tone; Jessen; 24 de; fred level to Northe Megas & Co. Romore—Gr lik Print; 64 tone; Whinnie, 29 de; fred level to Sourca & Hundle. Foresteen — June 16 North Wilson; 144 tone; 144 ton

TUNE 8.

CARDIF-II: Sup Inspector; 1,547 tone: Suberland, 65 described by Testille II RR.

Richinson—An ibi: Alienaric; 425 tone: Forbes, 37 des Ilora to F. Clanente & Co.

TUNE 10.

PORTLANG (Pergan)—Nor ibi Care! Hanstel; 81 tone; Maroni, 91 des wheat; put in leaky; bound for Queenviown.

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ı			
ļ	Date	Steamer	Destination
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	Jun. 15	Monde go.	Eahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Lisbon, South- ampion, Havre, Antwerp and London.
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BielaJune	5th
Copernicas	roth
Mentuon	15th
Halley	20th
Sirius.	25th
Herschel,	30th

#### To Europe

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#### To the Southern Ports

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